## THE SCANDAL TRIAL.

the Great Suit.

BEACH'S TERRIBLE DENUNCIATIONS

The Double Dealing of the Defendant in the Past.

THE BASEST CRIME KNOWN.

"Tear from this Man the Outer Covering and See the Rottenness Within."

THE INSUFFICIENCY OF BEECHER'S REMORSE.

"Clutching Plymouth Church by the Throat and Keeping It Still."

The crowd in the court room was not as large vesterday as on the previous days of Mr. Heach's address, still there were quite enough present to make the armosphere of the chamber close and beavy. Fewer ladies than usual were on hand. Among them was an elderly, pale, delicate mem-ber of the Shaker community, who gave an attenlive ear to what was said. All manner of people have visited the trial. The majority of the people who strained their necks to catch every syllable of the learned lawyer's speech yesterday were of the mechanic class. Tickets are no longer of any potency and the rule is first come first served. Mr. Beecher, healthy and happy to all exterior evidence, came in on time, accompanied by his wile and daughter-in-law. He heard the strong, sententious invective of Mr. Beach with an attempt at pleasant indifference; but the great preacher's head would at times droop lorward breast, his eyes would and his manner show a sensitiveness to the teen and trenchant presentation of the charge against him. Mr. Beach spoke with strong effect, and at times with a superior degree of eloquence He dealt chiefly with Beecher's letters and the turious expressions they contain. He was especially forcible in his comments on the quotation from the letter of apology. "She is guiltless. Sinned against, bearing the transgressions of Here was an admission, he held, as clearly defined as any that could be given of an offence that had been committed, and that oftence they contended was adultery. REFERENCES OF THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Beach began by reference to Mr. Beecher's letter to Mouiton, wherein Dr. Storrs comes in for some words of censure and abuse, and is acrused of trying to lorce a conflict between the writer and Tilton, in which Storrs hopes to ruin the former. Counsel called attention to the fact that Storrs and Beecher were friends of twentyfive years' standing; but because the former, in accordance with the dictates of his duty, urged an investigation that could never harm Beecher if he were innocent, Dr. Storrs is visited by the former with his most venomous and implacable maledictions. Counsel insisted that sensible men could not hesitate to say what the motive was that dictated the writing of that letter.

Alluding to the occasion of Beecher's meeting with Tilton when the former was accused of adultery by the latter, counsel dwelt at some length and with considerable force and eloquence on the conduct of Beecher taking this man Thion to his heart, sulogizing him in public, writing of him to Moulton that he was a most generous triend, and all this after Tilton had accused him of THE BASEST CRIME KNOWN

to morals and religion. "Fear from this man," cried Beach, "the outer covering and witness the rottenness of the sepulchre within!" Running over Beecher's experience and accomplishments, fulfilling Shakespeare's ploture in Hamlet of a complete man, counsel said they were asked to believe that such a man incapable of understanding the charge that Tilton made against him, and that his simcould not defend his honor as a man and a Christian. Judge Porter had said it was an indefinite and annamed offence. Three witnesses had sworn it was adultery. It was not necessary for Buecher to say in his letter of apology that he was an adulterer. It was perfectly well understood. His whole life for four years was biazoned with the names seducer, libertine, adulterer, lake priest.

A SACRILEGIOUS ADULTERER. His priestly robes are besmeared with blasphemous lust. Nor can all the shouts of his godly sycophania wipe out the indelible infamy of the "Are we to be deluded," exclaimed the spenker, "with the idea that this man is too pure and noble to err and to sin ?" Passing on to consider the question of Mrs. Til-

ton's separation from her husband, Mr. Beach asked how was the enigma to be solved that after Mrs. Tilton was won back to the affections of her husband Beacher was advising her separation through the machinations of Henry Ward Beecher and his emissaries to testily against her husband before the Plymouth Caurch Committee, Mrs. Titton lived in constant communion with Mr. Tilton. Counsel asked if Tilton was all that Bessie Turner represented sim to be, a brute at home and a debauchee abroad, why should Beconer be plunged in such terriole anguish and remorse. as his letters show, for advising a course that, the circumstances, any Christian man would have recommended. Mr. Beach referred

THE VARIOUS DEVICES resorted to by Bercher in conjunction with Tilton and Moulton to keep the scandal quiet... Beecher clutching Plymouth church by the throat to keep it still, and Moulton tring up the storm in other directions. And for what all this trouble? What was the sin? Simply that he had advised Bowen to discharge the profigate Titton from the enarge of the greatest Christian paper in the iand, that he had advised separation between Mrs. Tilton and ner husband, and that ne was the unconscious poject of Mrs. Tilion's ove. These were his sins whose tarentened exposure filled hem with the "morror of great Inrances." Counsel asked why was this man (Beecher) stient for three years when he had the power of demonstrating his innocence? If his sin was in advising Mrs. Titton to leave her husband

WHONG INPORMATION of Tilton's engracter, why did not Beecher stand ap and proclaim to the world that he had been deceived? Counsel held that the defendant was scanual, and read a stanga from Burns' advice to a young friend on illiest indulgences and the results of lying to conceal them and how con-

ceniment Hardens all within and perrifles the feeling Here Mr. Beach (aunched out into an elequent picture of Beecser, who, looking from the windows of his house, could see the home he had russed and fesolated and from his position on the witness stand tooked into the eyes of the victim of his just who was followed in the streets and into the sacred presincts of the Court by the woman he must sebagehed and who flaunted her love and devotion for him in the mace of the jury. Counsel then re-ferred to Becomer's letter in which he proclaims his intention of "masonz a statement which should bear the light of the Judgment Day," and saked why snould be deprenate the publication of a card by Thison if he could write a statement so true and torethe that it could bear the light of the Jacoment Bar. Partner, Beecher Wrote to Moutob. "Frank, I would not have you waste

your energies on a hopeless task." Counsel inquired what was this hopeless task and why this despairing tone on the part of a man so powerful as Beecher and so innocent of the crime attributed to him as his counsel say?

INTRINSIC CHARACTER OF BESCHER. Proceeding with his address after recess Mr. One Hundred and Ninth Day of Beach said they should get out of their own conscious conceptions and get as near as possible to this man (Beecher) and find out and understand all his qualities. It is certain that the theory of Moulton, expressed in his letter to Beecher, that he could stand if the whole case were published tomorrow, was founded on the belief that if Beecher contessed his sin he would be forgiven. All men are sinners, and the teaching of Got is to couless, and the promises are that repentance will meet with mercy and lorgiveness for the sin repented of. Counsel beld that the letters of Beecher to Moulton bore internal evidence that the writer was conscious of having committed if great sin and wrought great ruin. Dwelling on the suspicion of suicide suggested by his letters, Beecher, as counsel contended, was of that tender and sen-sitive nature that, feeling he had done an irretrievable crime, he saw no course before him to avoid the consequences of the ignominy but sul-MOULTON'S PRIENDSHIP.

He alluded to the testimony of Francis D. Moulton, and having read extracts from Beecher's letters reposing the most unbounded love and confidence in Moulton, he called attention to the sudden change in the Plymouth pastor's disposition, how Moulton was denounced in terms of withering indignation, and held up by Beecher and his partisans as the vilest of the vile. He wanted to know if Moulton ever in the whole four years of his service to Beecher saltered in his fidelity for one moment, and when he was laid on a bed of sickness Beecher hastened to see him, and declared he was his saviour. In regard to the PUBLICITY GIVEN THE SCANDAL, he held it was one that for the sake of more in-

terests than one should have never been submitted to the public gaze. Moulton labored to the last moment with unflinching purpose to carry out this desirable end, and yet he is visited with the scorn and condemnation of Henry Ward Beecher. Had Moulton been false truth and to his friend he might have been the best petted man in Brooklyn. He held the even tenor of his way, and though pursued with denunciation and abuse, he stands to-day honored and disenthrailed in tals community. Several attempts at applause were here checked, and His Honor expressed a hope there would be no more demonstrations of that kind. His Honor then said that in consultation with one or two of the jurymen a desire was expressed that the Court should not sit to-day Mr. Evarts and Mr. Beach both agreed to submit to the wish of the jurymen and His Honor. Mr. Carpenter, the foreman, said several of his colleagues needed a little rest and would like an adjournment till Monday. Mr. Beach said he did not wonder they required some rest, at which there was some laughter. His Honor then declared the Court adjourned till Monday, at eleven o'clock. VISITORS. Besides His Honor on the bench were Hon.

Joshua Van Cott, Brooklyn; Isaac Burnham and David J. Twohey, New York; Hon. J. S. Potter, Ariington, Mass. Mr. Beach says he will be unable to finish before Tuesday.

able to finish before Tuesday.

MR. BEACH'S ADDRESS.

Shortly after eleven o'clock Mr. Beach resumed his address oy recurring to the letter of Mr. Beacher criticising the course of Dr. Stores in connection with the condition of things out of which it originated and the object sought to be accomplished. He commented severely on the course pursued by the defendant. It was written conviously in apprehension that the subject about which Mr. Stores was speaking and acting, involving the relation of Mr. Titton to Plymount church, and bringing under consideration all the complications which surrounded Mr. Beecher with Mr. Titton and his lamily, and it is perfectly evident that Mr. Beecher through this letter was attempting to exercise an influence which would restrain ng to exercise an influence which would restrain Mr. Thion from any attempt at his vindication Mr. Thion from any attempt at his vindication, from any effort by an exposure of any truth, by the exhibition of the letters and documents which are presented to this jury, from vindicating himself in that made before that council. Mr. Beecher saw that it would inevitably involve his exposure, as full, as complete, as derogatory as is made through the evidence in this case; and he does not hesitate to use his own language in the most venemous and implacable manner to condemn this friend and fellow pastor, and charge him with insincerity, and charge him with periormance of his duty in a church council, as an ebuilition which ought to damn him.

ebuilition which ought to damn him.

BEECHER SILENT UNDER THE CHARGE.

Another dircumstance connected with this inquiry is as to the motives and professions which induced these declarations and outpourings of Mr. Beecher is credible, and as is apparent from all the evidence. Mr. Beecher learned that Mrs. Titton had made a faise charge against him, a charge dishoporing to him as a man and a friend of Theedore Titton and disgraceful to his professional character. the Church and inis laminy. In the believed that Theodore Thion had done this with a base purpose, with a malignant design against himself, and yet from that interview, impressed with this conviction, he goes to Taleodore Thion and for three years bears continued and con and for the years bears continued and continued and continued and continued to his admiration and respect with this conviction, he goes to Theodore Triton, and for three years bears continued and consistent testimony to his admiration and respect. Not only does he accept him with professions of friendship and the most earnest commendations of his long suffering and patience and generosity, teaching to the wise whom he had forced to he that her husband was the most generous of mortals, "wondering if Enzabeth knew how noole and magnanimous Theodore Thiton had been?" And this man a high priest of the Lord, bound to genouse the faise calumnizator and in his own manifess and eightly bound to result in the agency of a compelled wish had manufactured against him, and we are to seleve, with our knowledge of motive and of histore, with our experience of the world, we are to believe that Mr. Beeduer, inder these circumstances, not cily was quiet and submissive under a cisnonoring compisint, but toat he took the har and libeller to his heart and confidence.

Counsel subsequently passed a high calogium on the talents of the defendant.

the talents of the defendant.

Why was it, gentlemen, if the wife desired a separation, if Henry Ward Beecher advised it, if that advice was confirmed by the judicious counsel of the leading matron of the Piymouta congregation—why did not a separation follow? Through 1871, 1872 and 1873, until July, 1874, this wife femanned true to ner allegiance, and yet Henry Ward Beecher befmans so agonizingly his advice toward separation. He saw such horrible dissentions and disasters and suffering in the household of Theodore likeon that his gentle neart was broken and he was suffering upon this ragged edge the "remorse" the "torments of the damned" in "the miest of utter darkness."

Counsel then proceeded to comment upon the fact that various contrivances had been used to suppress the scandal. He also read the note of Mr. Beccher setting forth Thion's interview.

This man, continued counsel, around whom our sympathies and our admiration cluster, whom we long to believe innocent and pure, aithough he slumbered and rested long and weary months inder dissonoring accasation, at ast he lifted himself is his majesty and giory and shook of the foul accusation and the faise taint of those charles. Why, then, when everything urged him to an examination of the truth; when, it his story he true, he had the consciousness and languence and power of demonstration, why was he sheet? Would it have burt Titton? Would it have hut Mrs. Titton? Why, she stoed in an equal degree of degradation and impurity, walon, under the claimors of the world's gossip, weighed down Henry Ward Beecher. She, too, would have been redeemed. The dissonored lightive from her home would stand to-day beneath her own roottree, a virtuous and an honored matron, purified and redeemed from the failst of sin and accusation. No represent could have failed upon her or another except incodered lightly in the world and the nave suffered any more than he will suffer? Would his condition have been any worse than it was then? Asy, would it not have been modified and improved, because if his. Beecher came to the conclusion has he savices was onwise said injudicious, in so far—he could have borne testimony to Titton and in could have some saved from the conferoversy with Henry Ward Beecher and Piymonth courtery has any immediation, against all this he mark labor to free himself and himse This man, coatinued counsel, around whom our impatures and our admiration cluster, whom we

Ward Beecher and been true?

BITTER DECLAMATION.

Read that letter in 1879, so full of penitenes and remorse, written when the sundow of his great win and wolfor was thick and black upon aim, when the suntines of ms contribious has melted his mature, before the long course of conceanment spoken of its lutral "had hardened all within and perifice the feeling," and court into the suntine mature in the mature in the folly and court motors and provided the mature of the minu upon the

stand. He can joke and jest and utter his witticisms while his name and character and the honor of the Church and religion are tremniously in the balance. When from the spot where he sat be could see the degraded victim of his linst, and in his imagination can look at that household once happy and honored which he has unroofed and desolated; where he could see its mistress, the whie of his old friend and companion and publifollowing him about the streets of your city and into the sacred presence of this Court and faunting her love and devotion in the lace of this jury. Oh, how nardened, petrified, brutainzed the heart of this man has become, that he could exhibit such a change. And you believe that Henry Ward Beecher, as he appeared to you upon this stand as a witness, speaking of the same subject, dealing with the same characters, surrounded by the same topic these words of anguish and aronly the didnesses the condition of his soul and property apply the forecasting because of the reason of the reason of the same to the reason of the reason. of his sout and property apply the forecasting language of the great poet!

On, and not this lady well estimate the condition of his soul and properly apply the forecasting inguage of the great poet?

COMMENTS ON THE JUNE LETTER.

I must ask your attention to the letter of June 1, 1875, not only because of its intrinsic importance, but because a new coaracter, a revelation, is given to it, and it is claimed that this was a declaration of hostility by Mr. Beecher; that at last his patience was exhausted, and he strips himself for a fight, toreatens to resign and beind of the encumbrance of the charch and the possibility of harm to it, and meet his accusers openly and boldly. Does this letter boar any such interpretation either in its ownlanguage of by connection with surrounding and succeeding events? "The earth is tranquit and the heavens serens, as belts one who has about finished his world life. I did nothing on saurday. My head was confused, but a good sleep made it like crystal. I have determined to make no more resistance." And yet, say my friends, he had prepared nimself for resistance unto death. After speaking of the letter more fully, counsel exclaimed:—Ine plade for Henry Ward Beecher to assert his innocence and purify his name and sweep the dust and S'ain from the pulpit which he had occupied for twenty-five years was there, where he stood in his regal pomp and glory, the monarch of the llons of his congregation. "Resign" Strip off his strongest, brightest armor, and for the purpose of contest. Ah, no! But if he contemplated a statement which should impagn his nonor as a clergyman; if, with the statement he ihrestened was connected contest, fight, dispute, wrangling, dissension, well and good; but if it were the truth bearing testimony te his innocence ontest, fight, dispute, wrangling, dissension, well and good; but if it were the truth bearing testimony to his innocence on, is not be din not originate it, and goes southwhald heavy had beecher did not contemplate contest. Even his magnanimous generosity, if he was preparing for the light with Mr. Tilton, was not, however, t

Here the Court took a recess.

AFTER THE RECESS.

The same crowd that attended the court in the morning came back in the afternoon. Mr. Beecher abstained from returning. Several ladies with highly powdered faces, and said to be of the class called the demi-monde, seated themselves about the centre of the court room and dispensed their smiles and glances on all sides with unremitting impartiality. Mrs. Beecher begins to show the wearing effect of her long attendance on the trial. She looked yesterday extremely pale and haggard, and presented a woful contrast, truly, to the smooth, youtsful and handsome face beside her of her daughter-in-law. Beach showed no signs of weakening, though the strain on his mental and physical system cannot be otherwise than excessive. in his detence of Moulton 'he provoked applause among the audience, that was nipped, however, in the bud by the prompt rapping of the court officers. When these attempts at applause are made it is funny to notice the two self-appointed ushers of Plymouth church raise their hands in deprecation of any such displays.

their hands in deprecation of any such displays.

Mr. Beach resumed—There is one statement in this letter which has excited much comment, and I confess it is difficult, although alded by all the surrounding circumstances and guided by what I think are very strong indications of the condition of mind in which Mr. Beecher wrote it, to sive an entirely satisfactory southon of it:—'I shall write for the public a statement that will bear the light of the Judgment Day." I have endeavored to indicate in contesting the plea that this was a preparation of controversy and a decisration of definition of the Judgment Day." I have endeavored to indicate in contesting the plea that this was a preparation of controversy and a decisration of definition of the proposition of the part of Mr. Beecher, and to suggest that the mood of mind and feeling out of which this deciaration grows was one of contrition, repentance and determination to make a full reveiation and composing pardon of God and man. It corresponded with the other expressions contained in this most remarkable document. The whole letter, with the exception of the first paragraph, is full of depression, sorrow, gloomy forecast. "The earth all dark." but yet, looking up to heaven, a of depression, sorrow, gloomy forecast. "The earth all dark," but yet, looking up to heaven, a earth all dark," but yet, looking up to neaven, a gleam of brightness and peace gleaming through the darkness. What does it mean? Does it mean innocence or a broken spirit awakened at last to a true conception of those early and noly aspirations which are this soul to his God? If we are to judge of what has gone before, if we are to trust to the revelations of human his under the most solemn sanctions, if we are to repose with the confidence incoming our intelligence and most solemn sanctions, it we are to repose with any confidence upon our own intelligence and judgment, studying the impressions of tols man under other circumstances, and if we can draw any rational interaces from fugitive efforts at concealment, from practices of duplicity and fraud by a great religious teacher, way, there can be no doubt about the construction of this letter, he appeals to Mirs. Moniton, strengthened by those whisperings which, breaking down from beaven upon the heart, nast touched the sensibilities of the heart and conscience of this defendant, and, in the spirit of the prodigs, he had determined to rise up and go to his Father and conless, "Father, I have sinned in thy sight," receiving the benediction of parental forgiveness. This is the general construction to be put upon this document.

And lask the Christian nearts upon this jury, who know womething of experimental religion, and who know how humiliating it is and crushing to kneel at the confessional in a spirit of godly contrition, if, when the asswer of peace and who know how homiliating it is and crashing to kneel at the confessional in a spirit of godly contrition, it, when the aeswer of peace and forgiveness comes, there is ample remuneration in the joy of its reception? It seems to me if the world heeded a lessen, and it was had teachings enough of the weakness and infirmities of numan nature; but if it heeded a grand example of a great mind and of a great heart failing beheats the flerceness of temptation, but yet in the granded of their nature and in an inspiring and exalted purity of religious fatta rising up before man and god, confessing its fall, and piedging itself to a rehewed and more perfect life, hearty ward Beccher could have given that example and honored his own nature and exalted his own name, sanctified the Church to which he belonged, sheeding more fortious light even around the doctrines he weekly taught. Well, it seems to me to confirm that interview between Mr. Moulton and Mr. Beecher, and to that letter of Moulton, in which Mr. Moulton says to him in substance "confess." "If all the facts are revealed you can stand," "You don't begin to be in the danger that has faced you many times before. If you now look it square in the eyes it whi come and sarink away agailm." What was this unager, gentlewen falled in love with Mr. Briton r Was there any danger to come from the fact that Mrs. Tilton had failed in love with Mr. Beecher. Well, increasing the provides in Bowen, the advice to asparation, created no peril to Mr. Beecher. Well, increasing the provides in Bowen, the advice to a separation, created no peril to Mr. Beecher. Well, increasing the mind wrocgat—that is all very well. But we are now coffning to a change, an assumption acquiesced in sy him, that there had been again and again peril assaulting him when he had love in the new of the new of the way which had been world when he had loved it square in the head, in the mode which had been when had loved. sin and wrongat—that is all very well. But we are now coming to a change, an assumption acquired in sy him, that there had been again and again peri assauling him when no nay looked is square in the lace, in the mode which had been described by himself as well as by the withesses, way it cowered and sinck away. Well, now, this implies sint in assumes error to such words as those duals have need written to heary Ward Beedeer if his own story of his innocence was true, because he was exposed to no peril.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

Mr. Beach here read a length o extract from Josephus, in which is told the wior; of the Secuction of the Roman matron, Pauline, by the Jew, Mundus, who, tarongs his wealth, obtained the connivance of the pression of the Temple of lais, who obtained the sanction of the matron named to submit berself to the embraces of Mundus, who presumes the god Annibs.

obtained the saleton of the matron hamed operating the saleton of the captraces of Mundus, who personated the good abubis.

Mr. Bescon then continued as follows:—Do you detect no analogy between that and the tragedy of the day? A noble woman, strictly moral and religious, above coarse and earthly temptation, rejecting the approaches of the dew, Mundus, and yet submitting hersel to the embraces of a lauded good she believed to be Good, and with her nusband believing that that was in scoarge to her bonor; believing, nevertheless, that she was a chaste and a virtuous matton. How different is it from Henry Ward Beecher in the majery of his nature and with the love and reverence which New, Thion fest toward him, coming to her as the good annuls, teaching her that the induspate of love was no impurity, who trusting to his leadings and occurrence was the good annuls, teaching her that the induspate of love was no impurity, who trusting to his leadings and occurred which the trust is the sale in the sale of the sale of

Beecher, knowing how he had tempted and overcome the nature of this woman, well might he say, "She is guilliess, bearing the transgressions of another." Well might he say, "I will die before she shall be inculpated." And I honor him, I honor him for those words. If there was guilt about it—and in my judgment there was deep and profound—it attaches all to him, and it always does.

WHERE A VIRTUOIS WOMAN FIRST FALLS the guilt always belongs to the tempter, and the publishment ought all be his, and yet how strange are the ways of the world. The weak, deluded woman failing through the very power and exaltation of he world, and he who should bear all the guilt leves as he will hereafter; he is accepted in the ranks of men as an acceptable associate of pure and upright sen.

I come now, gentlemen, to the consideration of the station of Fancia D. Moditon. In the course of my reference to the evidence I have read numerous paragraphs from Mr. Beecher bearing the highest testimony to the integrity and fidelity of Mr. Moniton. Will you not permit me, as they are collected here in very short expressions and will take but a moment, to read them?

Mr. Beach then read extracts from the numer-

Mr. Beach then read extracts from the numer-ous letters of Mr. Beecher enlogizing Moniton, Among them were the subjoined expressions:— Many, many friends has God raised up to me, but to no one of them has He ever given the opportunity and the wisdom so to serve me as you have. My trust in you is

amplicit.

The friend whom God has sent to me (Moulton) has proved, above all triends that ever I had, able and willing to rolleve me in this terrible emergency of my ife. His hand it was that tied up the storm that was

withing to relieve me in this terrible emergency of my life. His han it was that thed up the storm that was a constructed by the storm that was a storm that a

scruple.

DECUMBER 33, 1873.—Mr. Frank Moulton I have known for years, and I should as soon believe that I myself had set on toot stealing, and cheaturgs as that he had, or had had the slightest suspicion of it.

or years and I should as soon believe that I myself had set on foot stealines and cheatings as that he had, or had had he shaftest suspicion of it.

Weil that does not bring up the quotations and the testimonial to as late a period as I desire. On the 10th of July, 1874, Mr. Beecher addresses to Mr. Moulton that letter with veference to Mr. Hahlday and his interview with him, which I read to you this morning in another connection, in which he addresses Mr. Moulton as his dear friend, referring to Hahlday, approving and applausing anis interview with hailmay the night belower and then arranging and consorting with him for the purpose of looking aiter the future conduct of this aidficility. Weil that is July lo; that, I supposed, was after the call of the investigating committee, according to the evidence.

Mr. Morris—About two weeks after, then I will bring it up later. On July 24 Mr. Beecher writes, addressing Mr. Moulton as "My dear Mr. Moulton," and asked for papers through Mr. Tracy, and for the heads of the difficult with Bowen. Immediately after Mr. Moulton declined to furnish to Mr. Beecher the documents or copies of them in his bossession, which we may talk about by and by Mr. Beecher the documents or copies of them in his bossession, which we may talk about by and by Mr. Beecher the documents or copies of them in his bossession, which we may talk about by and by Mr. Beecher the documents or copies of them in his bossession, which we may talk about by and by Mr. Beecher the documents or copies of them in his bossession which we may talk about by and by mr. Brocker the documents or copies of them in his bossession which we may talk about by and by moulton declined to furnish the charge of Henry Wars Beecher, supported by all Hymonta church against him, of a laise and outrageous conspiracy to blackmail Henry Ward Beecher, why the withering lindigation of the world wond biast the accused. Now, are we to judge Mr. Moulton by this after and interested mouve of Mr. Beecher. True, Mr. Beecher, when forced upon

onium, deep and merciless, was created against Mr. Moniton, under which he appeared upon the stand before you.

Mr. Beach then quoted from the opinion of Judge Comstock, in the case of Stacy against Granam, where a witness was sought to be discredited by proof of contradictory declaration. The counsel to spoke of ex-Judge Comstock as just having, in connection with his colleagues, obtained the most distinguished professional triumphs in modern days, and declared him to be a protound thinker, an accomplished logician, an able lawyer and a useful judge. (I his was a reference to the Tweed case, in which Judge Comstock is one of the counsel.) Mr. Beach then resumed his argument as follows:—Now we have these testimonials in lavor of Mr. Moulton. Why, geniemen, we have the testimony of Henry Ward de Beccher himself upon this stand in favor of Mr. Moulton for his floelity and friendship and faithfulness. He gave a new idea of friendship to Mr. Beecher, and the learned counsel the repeats that as a sarcasm, while Mr. he Beecher spoke of it as elevating his sense of the purity and devoted of manify friendship. It is plain, however, that up to Angust, 1874, after the organization of this threshipsing. It is plain, however, that up to Angust, 1874, after the organization of this threshipsing and geniteman's He is called and commended Mr. Moulton as his earnest and devoted friend, and yet no man ever entered a court of justice—as a party or a withess—who has been abused and yilling with more continuous and increasing asperty than Francis D. Moulton. Well, what has he done, geniteman's He is called in a traitor. Well you tell me how me was treacher ous to Mr. Beacher? Was it at the Woodhull out-a break? Nay, was it when Thino was the accuser, and at the first origin of the friendship if break? Nay. Was it when Thion was the accuser, and at the first origin of the Friendship between Mr. Moulton and Mr. Beecher? Was it at the time of these various publications or threatened publications by Thion? Bid he foment them or did he retain them? Was he an agitator and conspirator distribung the tranquillity and stirring the sensibilities of Henry Ward Beecher to promote the weight of his friend, or did he suppress, on the part of Tilton, every document until Tilton was so exasperased that no human power could restrain him? Did he

SOFTEN AND MODIFY
the expressions? Did no suggest shifts and evasions and carry them into operation and successnuclear? And did no ever interint his exertions
until Mr. Beccuer, before his committee and in the in regard to jurnishing the pa

until Mr. Beecher, before his committee and in the correspondence in regard to furnishing the papers. Imputed to him disubbor and distinguished to him disubbor and distinguished to him disubbor and distinguished the time and him the can tell when and now it happened, and I want some intelligent gentleman to ten ms in the four years' nisory of this affair when and where it was that Francis D. Moniton was treacherous to the interests or faise in the service of Henry Ward Beecher? (Applause.)

Mr. Beach—it is very easy, gentlemen, to denounce and reviic. It is very easy to call hard names. It is very easy for a power like Henry Ward Beecher and Plymouth courte to scout any man in this community from respectable presence and reception. Francis D. Mouiton has feit this power. A young man, but just starting upon the journey—the practical journey of life, just mixing in the great struggle which disciplines and develops our hature and leads us to homor and success. And his thought to was a noble and an homorable association between him and deecher. He, the heathen, welcomed the greatest preacher of the age, in daily conference—by, Mr. Beecher, when sicaless and disability overteek him, nurrying to his bedside as if he was his only aviour and trust, as he declared weicomed the great bearf and friendamp of Heary Ward Seccier, ocaring in his hands the fate of the greatest preacher of the age, in daily conterence—ay. Mr. Heecher, When sichless and disability overtook him, nurrying to his bedside as if he was his only saviour and trust, as he declared ne was. Well, this was rather a flattering and deceptive association. It might well be that even christian hosor, Christian integrity, might have been tempted to the under such circumstances; that even without the necessity which overshadowed his boyhood riend and his family, Moulton might well be willing to suchace at least his former veracity to protect the name and name of so great a man. Well, gentlemen, it you pursue the history of this transaction later you will see how true this man continued. He made one statement before the committee. He says to air, tescher, "I think this is a great missace. I don't think this investigating committee ought ever to be called; but I guess we can manage it yet." Then come a series of operations or the purpose of serising some the ry, format statement by Beecher, by Moulton, by Hilton, which will be acceptable to the committee and enable them to make a report which, while it imputed a venial offence to Mr. Beccher, would brotect Thism and save the disgraceful revelations whom might otherwise become necessary. Well, Beecher makes a statement sustaining this theory, and otherwise become necessary. Well, Beecher makes a statement sustaining this theory, and there are treachery to Air. Beecher in that? Was there any treacher to Air. Beecher in the tark, beecher in the face of the committee, to waich I wish to ask your attention for a moment. You see, gentlemen, what this is?

Al. Beach here read Moulton's short statement before the laves learning committee, and content of the Bacon letter Mr. Moulton had no devices, no plans made, no efforts? What became of them, between Moulton and Tracy and sutter long after the Bacon letter Mr. Moulton had no devices, no plans made, no efforts? What became

THE PERIOD OF SILEVER.

No man has ever said any stention to the progress and the reversitions of this controversy without the clearest sines that it never ought under all the outsumstances connected winds to have been subjected to the public gaze and examination. Wasn't Mr. Moulton when he was devising and attempting to carry into effect this mode of quieting and setting the world discount in the interests of the parties and of public morning? And if he had been secessful would not every man familiar with the circumstances accord to him his carrows graffinger in he could have forecome the could have forecome the could have forecome the could have forecome the could have forecome.

following up this idea of settlement and suppression, carrying out the original theory, upon which Mr. Moulton continued to act in conjunction with Mr. Beecher and Tilton, laboring to the last moment with unfinching courage, with unhesitating personal sacridee, what is there Fiances D. Moulton did which subjects him to the treatment he has received and to the scorn and condemnation of Henry Ward Beecher? Suppose for one moment that Mr. Moulton was the unprincipled and untrasty knave he is represented to be—a man of the world and a heathen, subject to all the temptations of the world, bad, utterly bad, in all his qualities and in his spirit, Why was it, when Theodore Tilton was lost, when tracy had to thim at the bottom of that anysamal depth which only the imagination of a Tracy could reach—(insulier)—when as was damined beyond all rescue, when Mr. Beecher had called his committee and got it all nicely dove-tailed and arranged, when he got the possession.

dained beyond all rescue, when Mr. Seecher had called his committee and got it all intely dove-tailed and arranged, when he got the possession of Thion's household and his wife had deserted him, with 'Air', Morse as an ally, with Bessie Turner as a flying scont—(loud laughter)—
Junge Nellson—Silence!

Mr. Beach—With all his other retainers and satchites, with Mrs. Ovington, with the contributions of money, after Mr. Moniton had done all for and got all rom Theodore Tilton he could possibly acquire—if he was this ingrained and arrant knave, way dion't he desert Tilton and athere to Beecher? Fou see these soldiers of fortune foliow their interest; these men who are regulated by no moral principle, who have no aspiration above a bag of gold, who would rather revei in film and volgarity, why these men will follow the scent of profit and advantage. And why did Moulton sitek to be failing cause? Can you answer consistently with his impured character? Do you believe, when he saw the tempest gathering about him, when apparently his business prospects were runed, when it seemed as if there was no saivation from run, why did he not turn to Henry Ward Beacher. There have wearth the smiles of ere ruined, when it seemed as if there was no avation from ruin, why did he not turn to Heary and Beecher? There may waith, the smiles of snion and fortune and religion. Why, Francis

ward Seacher? There hay weath, the smiles of fashion and fortune and religion. Why, Francis D. Mediton could have been the best petted and the best pampered man in the city of Brooklyn if he would have been faise to his truth and to his iriend. (Applause.)

Everybody knows it, and yet in the face of demunciation and disaster, never for one instant faitering in his manilates, Francis D. Moulton has pursued "the even tenor of his way," and even now, in the bonest sense and appreciation of an American community, he stands disenthralied and redeemed. (Applause.) These epithets and demunciations of my learned friend nave not, they will not crush him: because however passionate, intemperate, faulty he may be, he is yet true to his honor, faithful in his friendships, and that man gifted with those moral attributes which heary Ward Beecher attributes which heary Ward Beecher attributes which Heury ward Beecher attributes which heary and all the power of EERCRE AND HIS MINIONS cannot transpic him in the dust. (Loud appeared transpic him in the dust.)

cannot trample him in the dust. (Loud ap-Juage Neilson-Gentlemen, this won't do. have to request there will be no such demonstra

have to request there will be no standard than the sign again.

Mr. Fullerton—My associate could not finish another topic, sir, before adjournment.

Judge Neilson remarked that it was desirable not to hold court to-day. There was a question of convenience to hearta involved in it, in which he nimself snared. If the course should conclude his argument on Friday there would be an unsuitableness in giving the case to the jury at the world of the week. od of the week. Mr. Evarts said that if the situation of the jury-

Mr. Everts said that if the situation of the july-men was such as to make it desirable that the Court should not sit to-day, it was not for the de-fence to oppose it. Mr. Beach said that there was no sacrifice or inquigence that they could reasonably make for the convenience and accommodation of the jury that ought to be refused. Beside that he under-stood His Honor to intimate that he (the Judge) was in a physical condition which required relax-ation, and with that additional reason he should have no nesitation whatever in acceding to any

order that might be made.

A FREBLE JURY.

Foreman Carpenter of the jury—I would say on behalf of the jury that they are unanimous in desiring that when you adjourn the Court you adjourn it until Monday. Some of our number are out to seeble. Neison-One of the jurymen was com-

planning yesterday.

Mr. Beach-I don't wonder he is sick, sir. (Laughter.)
Judge Neilson-He didn't attribute to you the cause, however.

ine Court tuen adjourned till eleven o'clock on Monday morning.

PLYMOUTH SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC.

About 1.000 of the children and teachers of Plymouth Sunday school, with their friends, sailed up the Hudson yesterday on the steamer William Cook to Iona Island for their annual picnic. Leaving the new dock at the foot of Fulton street at nine o'clock, while a fine band played inspiriting music, passing the American and French war vessels at anchor off the Battery, the gay company enjoyed the charming scene presented by the moving fleet of sail and steam craft which dotted the bay. The various ferries, the verdant Battery, the steamship waarves and the long line of suipping and docks passed like a panorams on the right, with Jersey City, Hoboken and Weehawken on the left, presenting a scene under the sublight which could hardly be excelled for beauty and variety in the round world. Then the sail up the noble Hudson, with just air enough the noble Hudson, with just air enough to cave the ladies the fatgue of using tseir lans, passing in review all the magic charms of the Jersey Paissades on the west and the thousand surprises afforded by the succession of thriving towns and their intervening rural residences and wooded nilaides which dot the eastern bank, filled up a bill of wonderful attractiveness in the way of sceners. Plenty of opportunity was afforded to those who delight in the poetry of motion to induige during the trip in dencing to the livery strains of the band on the opportunity was afforded to those who delight in the poerry of motion to induige during the trip in dencing to the lively strains of the band on the main deck, while those of more quiet tastes used the promenade deck for observing the beauties of the day and scene, joining in social chat or even indulging in mild filtration. To the regret of all Mr. Heecure was not in the company, though it was well known he had wished to join R. His family, however, was represented by Dr. Edward Beecher, with his wife and daughter: Mr. Ferbert Beecher, and the wife of Colonel Beecher, with her ohldren. Professor Raymond. The Superintendent, and Assistant Superintendents Dr. Brush and R. W. Raymond were in charge with a committee of teachers, who took care that nothing was neglected which could add to the pleasures of the day. At noon the party reached the pleasant shades of Jona Island, a fittle above Peckskill, when the several family and friendly groups took their dimers in the open air with the zest of Keen appetites, after which they amused themselves for two hours strolling about the woods and gathering floral trophies to deck their hars and to carry nome as mementoes of the happy day. hats and to carry nome as mementoes of happy day.

On the return trip there was plenty of vocat
music under the lead of Mr. Camp, Miss Lasar
and others. All came nome tired with the pleasures of a delignment day.

SUICIDE BY PRUSSIC ACID.

A BROOKLYN PHYSICIAN DRINKS POISON IN THE PRESENCE OF HIS WIFE.

Coroner Simms, of Brooklyn, held an inquest yesterday in the case of Dr. Napoleon Palmer, a native of Geneva, N. Y., aged forty-five years, who died on Wednesday night from the effects of a quantity of prussic acid which he had drank with spicidal intent while suffering from temporary symptoms of insanity, which is hereditary in his family. About two months ago he received the intelligence that his youngest sister had been sent to a lunatic assium, which had the effect of to a lunatic asylum, which had the effect of lowering his aircady depressed spirits. He returned nome on Wednesday afternoon after visiting sis patents, and slept tilt eventually when he got up and went out, shortly before aime o'clock he came in, and after bloding his immig good night repaired to his champer, followed by his wife. While his wife was arranging the bod for bin he filled a gobiet with some coloriess liquid and drank it, alterward naming the goodet to ser, with the request that she take it down stairs. She did so, and noticed that there were a low drops of the liquid remaining in the bottom of the glass. It and noticed that there were a lew drops of the inquid remaining in the bottom of the glass. It looked like water, but when her son came in no examined it and lound that it was prusse acid. They makened up sairs and found Dr. Palmer lying on the bed unconscious and breathing nearly. A physician was summoned, but dr. Palmer expired hence his arrival. The Cotoner's jury tendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from the effects of prussic acid administered by his own hand. Dr. Palmer served in the army as a surreon during the late war. He had army as a surgeon during the late war. He had high social connections and enjoyed a large

CORONERS' CASES.

The body of a man, apparently about thirty

loot of Thirty-lourth street, yesterday. Gerty Marcas, a Pole, fifty years of age, jamped from the root of No. 88 Ludlow street, to the pavement yesterday and was instantly killed. The de-

mont yesterday and was instantly killed. The de-ceased was fixane.

The corpse of a man, who had evidently been a seeman, was loand in the water at pier 40 North liver, yesterday.

A new boin joinnt was found drowned yester-day, at pier 4 North River, by Officer Lodey, of the Twenty-seventh precliet.

An inquest was held resterday, by Coroner Elickhoff, on the body of Leorge Brooknew, who was sufficiented while attempting to clean out a sink at No. 23 Bedford street, on the 11th inst-the jury rendered a verdict of death from acci-dental causes.

destal causes. A verolet of accidental death was rendered justering in the case of Thomas Phasen who was rules by an ice eart in Third avenue, between against our dighty-turic streets, dute in

CREEDMOOR.

THE STATE NATIONAL GUARD AT BALL PRAC-. TICE.

The following regiments of the National Guard sent detachments to Creedmoor yesterday for ball

First battalion, A company, twenty-four men, under the command of Lieutenant W. Marshall; B and E companies, Eighth regiment, sixty-five men, with Captain W. Ross in command; companies I and K. Ninth regiment, flfry men, under the charge of Captain G. E. Hussey; companies C and D, Fifty-fifth regiment, forty-one men. Captain Marrer in charge; companies A, B and C, Tuird regiment of cavalry, ninety-two men, commanded by Captain Fisher. Major Parker, acting as divi-sion inspector of rifle practice, had charge of the cavalry shooting and Major D. D. Wylie, inspector of rifle practice for the Third brigade, directed

that of the iniantry detachments.

The firing commenced soon after ten o'clock at the 100 yards butts, and when the men had finished there they shot over the 150 and 200 yards ranges. The First battalion sent five men to the third range, the Eightn regiment thirty men, the Ninth regiment twenty men and the Fifty-flith regiment seventeen men. The Taird cavalry had no animunition of the calibre corresponding to their Remington carbines, and were therefore obliged to borrow ten infantry rifes to practice with. Their scores not having been made accordwith. Their scores not having been made according to the prescribed form will not be credited to them. Colonel Budke says that he made every effort to obtain ammunition from the Ordnauce Department, under charge of General Knox, but old not get it.

nid not get it.
Yesterday the 300 and 400 yards ranges were
not used, because it was found impossible for the
men to shoot over more than four ranges and de
ustice to the practice.

SCORES OF THE FIRST BATTALION. Sergeant F. J. Toellner. 20-3 4 0 3 2-12-38

Sergeant Major Engle. 20-3 0 3 5 0 9

Major E. Micks. 500-3 4 0 2 0 9

Major E. Micks. 500-3 4 0 2 0 9

Major E. Micks. 500-3 4 0 2 0 9

Major E. Micks. 500-3 4 0 2 0 9 The following are among the best records accomplished by the Eighth regiment:— SCORES OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

| Scorrs Of the Eighth Regiment | Totals | Total 

| Solution NEW JERSEY'S DISGRACE.

THE WAR AGAINST FRAUD IN HUDSON COUNTY-A STORMY DAY AMONG THE PRECHOLDERS.

The dercest fight ever waged in New Jersey against extravagance and fraud in public institutions is now in progress. The disgrace which has been heaped upon the taxpayers of Hudson county by the unblushing defence of fraud is the Board of Freeholders was partly redeemed at the meeting of that Board yesterday, when Messrs. O'Reilly and Cumming arraigned the system of official corruption with a boldness and effict that recalled the memorable invective of Attorney General Gilchrist and the charge of Judge Bedle to the jury in the malfeasance trials within the same building.
At the opening of the proceedings Mr. O'Reilly

insisted that the Tweed system of reading oills in bulk be discontinued, and that the items in all bills be read. Here Mr. Gibson became alarmed and strenuously objected, but Director Young ruled that they must be read according to Mr. O'Reilly's request. Then followed exposures of a series of spurious claims and most excriptant charges, which were never intended to come to light, but quietly past through the hands of committees. Mr. O'Reilly called attention to each of these thems, while Mr.

tended to come to light, but culetly past through the hands of committees. Mr. O'Reilly called attention to each of these lights, while Mr. Glison kept up a running free of protest against the objections to them. But it was only when Mr. Gumming arose that the fight fairly commenced. He moved that a system of retrencament be inaugurated in the County Jall similar to that in Essex county. He submitted a briedplan, by which a saving of a least \$20,000 a year would be effected to the county. Before the closing words of the resolution could be pronounced Director Young, rapping neavily with his gavel, declared it out of order. Mesars O'Heilly, Cumming, Van Horn, Freeman and others protested against this arbitrary ruing, and an appeal from the decision was made. Mr. Gloson moved to table the appeal and his motion was supported by Mesars. Harper, Young and Mulimery. After some sharp stirmishing, in which Mr. McPhillips, a quiet, well-meaning member, was captured by the Philistinos, the decision of the Chair was sustained against take protests of the Jollowing members whose names will netestice be insorbed on the roll of honor:—Mesars. Cromman, Freeman, Heritage, Cumming, Van Horn and O'Reilly. This was the first victory for corruption.

Mr. O'Reilly then moved that the Board resolve take coarge of the jail at a rate for each prisoner whose would save nearly \$10,000 a year. This motion Director Young arms declared out of order, but Mr. O'Reilly pressed it and it was carried. Mr. O'Reilly three made a lengthy statement, setting form the economy in the management of the Essex County Jail where the prisoners are fed at an expense of \$1,1,000 a year. This motion Director Young arms declared out of order, but Mr. O'Reilly pressed it and it was carried. Mr. O'Reilly here made a lengthy statement, setting form the economy in the management of the Essex County Jail where the prisoners are fed at an expense of \$1,1,000 a year, while in Hudson county, whether the prisoners are fed at an expense of \$1,1,000 a year, while in the

## A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Hugo McNesblit, a laborer, was severely injured yesterday morning by an embankment inling upon him at the corner of Pilty-ninto street and Eleventh avenue.

John Miller, a brakeman on a freight train of the New York and Hariem Railroad, sell from his the New York and Harlem Hailfoad, led from his car at Mott Haven yesterday morning, receiving severe injuries about the head. He was taken to the Ninety Lanta Street Reception Hospital. Michael Tennah, of No. 175 Varies street, fel from the second story window of No. 450 Westerday morning, receiving serious in ternal injuries. He was sent to Believae Hospital. William Camppell, a froman on the New Haven Stamer C. H. Norman, lying at pier 25 East River, was severely scalded on too lack and strategies from the w.s. sen to the Park Hospital.